

Garden Rally Tomorrow for Italian Liberation

3 GOP Trends at Mackinac
By Mac Gordon
See Page 3

Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

GARRETT LIBRARY
★ 1 Star Edition
PITTSBURGH

Vol. XX, No. 215

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

Received as second-class matter May 6, 1943 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1939.

(8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

Rally for a Free Italy!

AN EDITORIAL

OUR boys now fighting on the Italian mainland are facing the same foe as the Italian people. The common enemy of both is Nazi Germany and its agents within Italy, the Badoglio government and all others who want to continue the war against the United Nations.

The Italian people do not want to continue that war. On the contrary, they want to align themselves with the allies against the Nazi oppressor.

The great coalition of the five popular anti-fascist parties in Italy, representing the great bulk of the people, has made that plain. It has demanded that immediate peace be established with the United Nations. It has called for the ousting of the Badoglio government because it continues the alliance with Hitler. It has said that the people of Italy will open the gates of the nation to the liberating armies of the Allies.

The Madison Square Garden rally tomorrow will serve to unite Italian-Americans behind that aim. It will express full support to the nation's Commander-in-Chief and his war program. It should also give wholehearted backing to the anti-fascist front of the Italian people, fighting for the same goal and against the same foe.

Since that foe is Nazi Germany, the Garden rally should urge the immediate invasion of the European continent from the west as the best guarantee for a swift and decisive victory over the Nazis.

More than any other factor, it is the Soviet people who, by their magnificent victories against the Nazi armies, made possible the ousting of Mussolini, the emergence into the open of the Italian anti-fascist front and the success of the Allied invasion. The people at the Garden tomorrow night will doubtless express their gratitude to the Soviet people for their heroic contribution to the destruction of the oppressor.

While the meeting is sponsored by a group of patriotic Italian-Americans from various walks of life, it is clearly an event that will express the aspirations of all Italian-American patriots, irrespective of whether they are in any way represented on the organizing committee. It should receive the support of all such Italian-Americans.

Make tomorrow's Garden meeting a ringing demonstration of the solidarity of the people of America with the oppressed people of Italy!

Toscanini, Ida Lupino Back Italian Meeting

Arturo Toscanini, conductor, and Ida Lupino, film star, in messages to Representative Vito Marcantonio yesterday congratulated him on the Madison Square Garden meeting of the United Americans of Italian Origin, to be held tomorrow evening, Sept. 9.

"I look with great sympathy on your endeavors and initiative in bringing together all Americans of Italian origin for the purpose of helping the rehabilitation of a new democracy in Italy which will arise from the present struggle," he said.

"The Italian people have never willingly submitted to the domination of the fascists. Countless thousands of Italian men and women of all classes suffered imprisonment and exile and even shed their blood in order to resist tyranny under the indifferent eyes of the world."

"Their sufferings give us the right to ask that the whole Italian people should not pay for the cruelty of the fascist criminals and of those who aided and abetted them. Your organization, United Americans of Italian Origin, can be of great help to the cause of a new democratic Italy."

Ida Lupino wrote Congressman Marcantonio that she wanted to join the effort of the United Americans of Italian Origin to gain full and enthusiastic support for the program outlined for all nations by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"Such a program of unconditional surrender and reconstruction," she said, "is the quickest, surest method of securing rehabilitation for Italy and its return to a place among the respected nations of the earth. I am happy to be affiliated with such a cause."

Michael Garrone, executive secretary of the United Americans, announced that the entertainment program for the Garden Rally was now complete and that the following artists would appear: Jimmy Durante, Jimmy Savo, John Carmino, Rossi of the La Scala Opera Company, Lidia Cortese of the International Opera, Nina Cravi, Flora Shannon, Rita Ross, Betty Bruno, Mary Phinelli.

The list of speakers to date is as follows: Representative Vito Marcantonio, Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO; Magistrate Nicholas H. Pinto; Assemblyman Hamlet O. Catena, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers Council, CIO; Arthur Sust, president of Local



26. Cooks Local, AFL; Assemblyman John J. Lamula; Assemblyman Frank Roselli; State Senator Richard Di Costanzo, Justice Rocco A. Parilla, City Councilman Peter V. Caccione, Assemblyman S. Robert Molinar, and Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer of the Shoe Workers Council, CIO.

Aurelio Ruled Off Ballot by Election Board

By a unanimous vote yesterday, the Board of Elections ruled the name of Magistrate Thomas A. Aurelio off the ballot in the race for Supreme Court Justice.

Board members also denied a plea by Anthony J. Grasiano, lawyer for the absent Magistrate, for more time to file objections to the new Democratic and Republican efforts to substitute other names for Aurelio.

The board's action seemed to indicate that Justice Mathew M. Levy will have the Democratic line on the ballot as well as the ALP, while George Frankenthaler's name will appear as the Republican choice—unless the courts decide otherwise. A court action in Aurelio's behalf is anticipated.

In the event of an adverse court ruling on the Board's action, Magistrate Levy and Frankenthaler would remain as independent candidates.

Aurelio was repudiated by both parties after his tie to the ex-convict Frank Costello became known.

Aurelio was to have his last chance yesterday afternoon to appear before the city's two chief bar associations. Last week he turned down an invitation to appear, which was renewed for yesterday.

Also invited were Michael J. Kennedy, Tammany Hall leader; the Tammany leaders named in charges made by District Attorney Frank S. Hogan and others.

The joint criminal court committee of the New York City Bar and the New York County Lawyers associations, which is holding the hearings, will decide whether removal charges should be pushed against the magistrate.

The September grand jury which will hear the Costello-Aurelio case to decide whether a crime may have been committed, was sworn in yesterday at General Sessions.

McGrath Urges Allied Labor Unity

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Frank J. McGrath, president of the CIO United Shoe Workers, today urged unity of the Soviet, British and American trade unions in a cable to the Southport conference of the British Trades Union Congress.

"Labor unit on an international scale can assure real coalition war policies by the governments of the United States, the Soviet Union, Great Britain and China.

"United labor can guarantee the immediate opening of a second land front in Europe and victory in 1943."

3-Power Talks Nearer--FDR

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—President Roosevelt declared today that progress has been made in the last 48 hours towards a three-power conference between himself, Prime Minister Churchill and Marshal Stalin.

The President told his afternoon press conference that progress had been made since the Quebec meeting. He added that additional progress had been made since Saturday, and that more developments could be hoped for within the next 24 or 48 hours.

The President said that he could not go into detail. Asked whether his remarks about the meeting applied to Stalin, he replied that this would involve going into detail.

At the same time, high official sources confirmed reports that the Soviet Union has been included in a Mediterranean Commission together with Great Britain and the United States.

Asked what the purpose of the new commission is, the sources replied crisply that it is to take the Mediterranean out of the war. Both these announcements were

Coach Knifed in Two in Rail Disaster



Servicemen who volunteered for rescue work in the nation's worst railroad disaster, which killed 79 according to latest reports, watch workers probe the wreckage of the New York bound Congressional Limited at Frankfort Junction, Philadelphia. The coach in the background smashed into a signal tower with such force it was ripped in two.

Death Toll on Pennsy at 79; 20th Century Wreck Kills 3

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 (UP).—The death toll in the wreck of the Pennsylvania Railroad's crack flier, the Congressional Limited, rose to 79 today as federal agents sought to establish whether the tragedy—worst rail accident in the nation since the First World War—was caused by saboteurs.

FBI agents seized a burned journal box and twisted axle of one of the wrecked cars, an old-type day coach, believed to have been the first of nine cars to derail and pile up last night in north east Philadelphia.

Other agents examined torn and twisted metal in further efforts to determine definitely that the wreck was accidental and not the result of sabotage.

The known dead increased today as workmen separated the jumbled mass of wrecked cars and recovered additional bodies, bringing the total up to 66.

60 IN HOSPITALS

Seven city hospitals held approximately 60 seriously injured persons and 46 others were discharged after treatment of less serious injuries. An undetermined number of passengers were treated at the scene for minor injuries and resumed their journey to New York.

Railroad officials said most of the wreckage would be removed tonight and that the four tracks on the main route between Washington and New York, would be opened for full traffic tomorrow. While some workmen used torches and cranes, others re-strung snapped high-tension wires and erected emergency signal towers.

Cause of the wreck, railroad officials said, was a "hot box" or journal box packed with oil-soaked cotton waste, which for an undetermined reason became dry, heat-bearing to a white heat and burned them out. One end of car No. 7 dropped to the roadbed and snapped nine cars behind it like an unwieldy whip. The seventh car of the 16-car train contained the most fatalities.

The city morgue contained most of the bodies tonight and officials led relatives of missing passengers down long rows of bodies in an effort to establish identification of more than half of those killed. Men found wives, wives found husbands. In two cases, mothers found children, in one case a child identified a mother.

The express, first section of the two-section train, was wrecked in a Philadelphia industrial area which railroad officials said limited speed to 45 miles an hour. The train's average speed between the capital and New York was exceeded only by one other electric train in the country.

Federal and city officials praised

(Continued on Page 4)

French Assembly to Convene on Nov. 3

ALGIERS, Sept. 7 (UP).—The tion and powers of the provisional French Committee of Liberation met for more than three hours today and heard a report by Rene Mayer, commissioner of communications and merchant marine, who has returned from London.

In London, Mayer arranged for French crews to operate French ships previously operating under the British merchant marine.

The committee, joined for the first time by its newest member, Justice commissioner Francois de Menthon, discussed the composi-

1,538,000 of Enemy 2-Month Soviet Toll

LONDON, Sept. 7 (UP).—Red Army troops swept through broken German lines on a 400-mile front to capture more than 200 towns and villages today and Soviet spokesmen said tonight that the German army had lost 1,538,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners since they started their ill-fated offensive July 5.

A special communiqué from the Soviet Information Bureau put German losses at more than 420,000 men killed, at least 1,500,000 killed and wounded and 38,600 made prisoners.

It was asserted that the Red Army, which after breaking the German drive in one week went over to the offensive themselves July 12, had destroyed up to Sunday 8,400 German tanks, 5,723 planes, 5,192 guns, more than 28,000 motor vehicles.

In the same time the Red Army captured 1,041 tanks, 2,018 guns, some of them giant self-propelled Ferdinands; 5,382 machine guns and 7,833 motor vehicles, the communiqué said as recorded from the Moscow Radio.

A Soviet High Command communiqué reported the capture of more than 150 towns and villages on the Klev Front, where in advances of nine miles the Red Army took Baturin, 12 miles north of the great Bakhmach railroad junction, and 115 miles northeast by east from Kiev.

In the Donets Basin the Red Army took more than 90 towns and villages, 12 of them key resistance centers, in an advance of 12½ miles.

Moscow dispatches said the Red Army had now taken more than 20,000 square miles of the Donets Basin, or about two-thirds of that immensely rich mining area, and Soviet front dispatches said that the Germans had been smashed.

There were unconfirmed reports that the Red Army had broken into Stalino, 12th Soviet city, and were fighting in its streets after capturing satellite towns on the southeast, east, northeast, north and northwest.

Berlin broadcast an Italian communiqué reporting "lively fighting" between the Allied vanguard and Axis rear guards "in the course of slow, orderly disengagement maneuvers."

More than 50 towns fell to the Soviets on the front south of Bryansk, the area immediately north of the Bakhmach battle zone.

Among them was Navlya, 30 miles south of Bryansk, junction of the railroad leading from Bryansk to Kursk and Konotop.

(For the second straight day came a report from a neutral capital that the American Seventh Army had embarked from North Africa on an invasion expedition which was expected to strike at central Italy.)

5-Party Bloc Urges Italian Troops Desert

(By Wireless to Inter-Continent News)

BERNE, Sept. 7.—The radio station Milano Liberta, organ of the 5-Party Peace Bloc, has called on Italians to disregard the Badoglio government, which is carrying on Hitler's war, and to welcome and fraternize with the invading American and British troops.

"Italians! The inevitable has happened," the broadcast said. "Badoglio did not want to conclude peace and abandon the Germans to their merciful fate; and the war has now shifted to the peninsula."

"ITALIANS! Badoglio would now like you to fight to stem the advance of the anti-fascist troops, but you will not commit this crime. The danger to our country stems from the Germans and all their agents in our own home. The Allies came to free us from Hitlerite slavery, to make possible a free Italy without fascists, without Germans."

"Badoglio and the King now stand for war for Hitler, for slavery and oppression. No true Italian can side with the government or take orders from the treacherous King and Marshal who are working for the invader and for fascism."

"It is the sacred duty of the Italians to clear the way to the anti-fascist troops, to fraternize with our liberators. Call a general strike against this war in the interests of the Germans and their agents, to overthrow the government of war and bring about an immediate armistice. Form armed people's guards throughout the country to oust the Germans and their agents, to wreck military objectives, to attack police barracks, occupy municipalities and prefectures. Proclaim a break with the government of war."

(Continued on Page 4)

Headline Highlights . . .

SOVIET LABOR PAPER Discusses AMG Policies THREE G.O.P. TRENDS

AT Mackinac

BRONX BOY MISSING

Raided Rome, Picciati

LABOR DAY PARADE

Open Bond Drive

SPORTS FEATURES

FILM WORLD STAGES

Its Greatest Spectacle

TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE

By W. Z. Foster

Read the

DAILY WORKER

EVERY DAY

Gen. Rokossovski's Wedge Advances

By a Veteran Commander

AS WE pointed out yesterday the fall of Khutor-Mikailovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which

controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegailovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochev).

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Mlony which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kurak (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkasy on the Dnieper and west to Nezhin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Nezhin to Charkovsk parallel to the first one and 25-30 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Nezhin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great advances have been registered along the 150-mile sector between Zmiev and Isym.

To the south, the Donbas is as good as cleared of the Germans, for the Red Army stands along the rail line which runs north-south almost along its western boundary (Kramatorskaya-Volnovakha).

A number of people (and rightly) are surprised that the Red Army is pushing the Germans out of the Donbas frontally from the east instead of encircling them by a thrust southward from the Isym-Barvenkovo sector. One of the reasons was given by us yesterday. But there is another, and very important, consideration: suppose the Red Army did succeed in encircling the Germans in the Donbas. It is clear that the annihilation of an army of several hundred thousand men would have taken several weeks, just as it did at Stalingrad, especially in a place like the Donbas where troops find a lot of cover. During these weeks the Germans would have been able to do a much more thorough job of sabotage of the mines than they can do while being pushed out frontally, and very fast.

GENERAL MacARTHUR has completed the encirclement of the Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. A parachute landing operation on a fairly large scale was carried through, including the dropping of fairly heavy artillery by Australian troops.

ALLIED troops continue their practically unopposed march through Calabria and have reached San Stefano. The Strait of Messina was declared open to Allied navigation.

SINCE Sunday southern Germany has been the object of concentrated Allied raids. Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart were bombed.

German Soldier Tells Homeland: 'Act Now'

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—A broadcasting over the Moscow radio on behalf of the "Free Germany" national committee, Corporal Theodor Zimmerman, a former Hamburg shipyard worker now prisoner-of-war, this week called upon the workers of Germany to "act now to end the war."

He appealed to his former colleagues of the Blohm und Voss shipyard in Hamburg, to the men of the Deutsche Werft and other warships to "organize now at all places of work against the Nazi party, which brought about this disastrous war. Hitler has served us up with the lie that we are a 'herrenvolk.' But the fact that the war has already lasted four years proves it is all a swindle."

Pointing out that the British and American air attacks were a warning against allowing Hitler to prolong the war, Zimmerman said: "You are witnessing the destruction of our beautiful Hamburg. You feel more sharply than I the effects of the total war. You see for yourselves that it is getting worse every day. You have no idea how much has already been wasted in this war. We could have lived well if all this had been spent on the people."

Corporal Zimmerman called on all Germans to create in Germany a firm national front against the Nazi war regime—a national front which the Free German national committee has already made a reality. Our friends are the people of the whole world, our common enemy is Hitler."

PRE-HITLER UNIONIZATION

Before Hitler came to power, the workers of the Blohm und Voss shipyard—largest in Hamburg—and of the German wharf were completely organized in the Transportarbeiter Verband, an affiliate of the national labor organization Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

Parallel to the union of the shipyard workers was the seamen's union, Verband der Seefahrer.

After the Ruhr district and Berlin, the workers of Hamburg were the most strongly organized and resisted longest the Nazification of their city.

On the War Fronts

With the fall of Khutor-Mikailovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which

controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegailovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochev).

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Mlony which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kurak (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkasy on the Dnieper and west to Nezhin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Nezhin to Charkovsk parallel to the first one and 25-30 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Nezhin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great advances have been registered along the 150-mile sector between Zmiev and Isym.

To the south, the Donbas is as good as cleared of the Germans, for the Red Army stands along the rail line which runs north-south almost along its western boundary (Kramatorskaya-Volnovakha).

A number of people (and rightly) are surprised that the Red Army is pushing the Germans out of the Donbas frontally from the east instead of encircling them by a thrust southward from the Isym-Barvenkovo sector. One of the reasons was given by us yesterday. But there is another, and very important, consideration: suppose the Red Army did succeed in encircling the Germans in the Donbas. It is clear that the annihilation of an army of several hundred thousand men would have taken several weeks, just as it did at Stalingrad, especially in a place like the Donbas where troops find a lot of cover. During these weeks the Germans would have been able to do a much more thorough job of sabotage of the mines than they can do while being pushed out frontally, and very fast.

GENERAL MacARTHUR has completed the encirclement of the Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. A parachute landing operation on a fairly large scale was carried through, including the dropping of fairly heavy artillery by Australian troops.

ALLIED troops continue their practically unopposed march through Calabria and have reached San Stefano. The Strait of Messina was declared open to Allied navigation.

SINCE Sunday southern Germany has been the object of concentrated Allied raids. Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart were bombed.

German Soldier Tells Homeland: 'Act Now'

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—A broadcasting over the Moscow radio on behalf of the "Free Germany" national committee, Corporal Theodor Zimmerman, a former Hamburg shipyard worker now prisoner-of-war, this week called upon the workers of Germany to "act now to end the war."

He appealed to his former colleagues of the Blohm und Voss shipyard in Hamburg, to the men of the Deutsche Werft and other warships to "organize now at all places of work against the Nazi party, which brought about this disastrous war. Hitler has served us up with the lie that we are a 'herrenvolk.' But the fact that the war has already lasted four years proves it is all a swindle."

Pointing out that the British and American air attacks were a warning against allowing Hitler to prolong the war, Zimmerman said: "You are witnessing the destruction of our beautiful Hamburg. You feel more sharply than I the effects of the total war. You see for yourselves that it is getting worse every day. You have no idea how much has already been wasted in this war. We could have lived well if all this had been spent on the people."

PRE-HITLER UNIONIZATION

Before Hitler came to power, the workers of the Blohm und Voss shipyard—largest in Hamburg—and of the German wharf were completely organized in the Transportarbeiter Verband, an affiliate of the national labor organization Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

Parallel to the union of the shipyard workers was the seamen's union, Verband der Seefahrer.

After the Ruhr district and Berlin, the workers of Hamburg were the most strongly organized and resisted longest the Nazification of their city.

On the War Fronts

With the fall of Khutor-Mikailovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which

controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegailovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochev).

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Mlony which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kurak (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkasy on the Dnieper and west to Nezhin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Nezhin to Charkovsk parallel to the first one and 25-30 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Nezhin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great advances have been registered along the 150-mile sector between Zmiev and Isym.

To the south, the Donbas is as good as cleared of the Germans, for the Red Army stands along the rail line which runs north-south almost along its western boundary (Kramatorskaya-Volnovakha).

A number of people (and rightly) are surprised that the Red Army is pushing the Germans out of the Donbas frontally from the east instead of encircling them by a thrust southward from the Isym-Barvenkovo sector. One of the reasons was given by us yesterday. But there is another, and very important, consideration: suppose the Red Army did succeed in encircling the Germans in the Donbas. It is clear that the annihilation of an army of several hundred thousand men would have taken several weeks, just as it did at Stalingrad, especially in a place like the Donbas where troops find a lot of cover. During these weeks the Germans would have been able to do a much more thorough job of sabotage of the mines than they can do while being pushed out frontally, and very fast.

GENERAL MacARTHUR has completed the encirclement of the Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. A parachute landing operation on a fairly large scale was carried through, including the dropping of fairly heavy artillery by Australian troops.

ALLIED troops continue their practically unopposed march through Calabria and have reached San Stefano. The Strait of Messina was declared open to Allied navigation.

SINCE Sunday southern Germany has been the object of concentrated Allied raids. Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart were bombed.

German Soldier Tells Homeland: 'Act Now'

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—A broadcasting over the Moscow radio on behalf of the "Free Germany" national committee, Corporal Theodor Zimmerman, a former Hamburg shipyard worker now prisoner-of-war, this week called upon the workers of Germany to "act now to end the war."

He appealed to his former colleagues of the Blohm und Voss shipyard in Hamburg, to the men of the Deutsche Werft and other warships to "organize now at all places of work against the Nazi party, which brought about this disastrous war. Hitler has served us up with the lie that we are a 'herrenvolk.' But the fact that the war has already lasted four years proves it is all a swindle."

Pointing out that the British and American air attacks were a warning against allowing Hitler to prolong the war, Zimmerman said: "You are witnessing the destruction of our beautiful Hamburg. You feel more sharply than I the effects of the total war. You see for yourselves that it is getting worse every day. You have no idea how much has already been wasted in this war. We could have lived well if all this had been spent on the people."

PRE-HITLER UNIONIZATION

Before Hitler came to power, the workers of the Blohm und Voss shipyard—largest in Hamburg—and of the German wharf were completely organized in the Transportarbeiter Verband, an affiliate of the national labor organization Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

Parallel to the union of the shipyard workers was the seamen's union, Verband der Seefahrer.

After the Ruhr district and Berlin, the workers of Hamburg were the most strongly organized and resisted longest the Nazification of their city.

On the War Fronts

With the fall of Khutor-Mikailovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which

controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegailovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochev).

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Mlony which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kurak (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkasy on the Dnieper and west to Nezhin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Nezhin to Charkovsk parallel to the first one and 25-30 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Nezhin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great advances have been registered along the 150-mile sector between Zmiev and Isym.

To the south, the Donbas is as good as cleared of the Germans, for the Red Army stands along the rail line which runs north-south almost along its western boundary (Kramatorskaya-Volnovakha).

A number of people (and rightly) are surprised that the Red Army is pushing the Germans out of the Donbas frontally from the east instead of encircling them by a thrust southward from the Isym-Barvenkovo sector. One of the reasons was given by us yesterday. But there is another, and very important, consideration: suppose the Red Army did succeed in encircling the Germans in the Donbas. It is clear that the annihilation of an army of several hundred thousand men would have taken several weeks, just as it did at Stalingrad, especially in a place like the Donbas where troops find a lot of cover. During these weeks the Germans would have been able to do a much more thorough job of sabotage of the mines than they can do while being pushed out frontally, and very fast.

GENERAL MacARTHUR has completed the encirclement of the Japanese bases at Salamaua and Lae. A parachute landing operation on a fairly large scale was carried through, including the dropping of fairly heavy artillery by Australian troops.

ALLIED troops continue their practically unopposed march through Calabria and have reached San Stefano. The Strait of Messina was declared open to Allied navigation.

SINCE Sunday southern Germany has been the object of concentrated Allied raids. Mannheim, Ludwigshafen and Stuttgart were bombed.

German Soldier Tells Homeland: 'Act Now'

(Wireless to Allied Labor News)

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.—A broadcasting over the Moscow radio on behalf of the "Free Germany" national committee, Corporal Theodor Zimmerman, a former Hamburg shipyard worker now prisoner-of-war, this week called upon the workers of Germany to "act now to end the war."

He appealed to his former colleagues of the Blohm und Voss shipyard in Hamburg, to the men of the Deutsche Werft and other warships to "organize now at all places of work against the Nazi party, which brought about this disastrous war. Hitler has served us up with the lie that we are a 'herrenvolk.' But the fact that the war has already lasted four years proves it is all a swindle."

Pointing out that the British and American air attacks were a warning against allowing Hitler to prolong the war, Zimmerman said: "You are witnessing the destruction of our beautiful Hamburg. You feel more sharply than I the effects of the total war. You see for yourselves that it is getting worse every day. You have no idea how much has already been wasted in this war. We could have lived well if all this had been spent on the people."

PRE-HITLER UNIONIZATION

Before Hitler came to power, the workers of the Blohm und Voss shipyard—largest in Hamburg—and of the German wharf were completely organized in the Transportarbeiter Verband, an affiliate of the national labor organization Allgemeiner Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund.

Parallel to the union of the shipyard workers was the seamen's union, Verband der Seefahrer.

After the Ruhr district and Berlin, the workers of Hamburg were the most strongly organized and resisted longest the Nazification of their city.

On the War Fronts

With the fall of Khutor-Mikailovsky has freed General Rokossovski's right flank of all threat and the General has taken instant advantage of it to push a new spearhead northwestward in the direction of the key junction of Unecha which

controls the main line connecting Bryansk with the German rear. In the village of Stegailovka Soviet vanguards stand only 45 miles from Unecha and 35 miles from the Bryansk-Unecha line (at Pochev).

In the center of his front, Rokossovski has pushed to Novyi Mlony which is only about 15 miles north of another key junction—Bakhmach. Five railroads radiate from Bakhmach: east to Kurak (all but the last ten miles in Soviet hands), northwest to Gomel, southeast to Kremenchug (these two form the vital transversal line in German hands), southwest to Cherkasy on the Dnieper and west to Nezhin and Kiev. (The last German-held transversal line on this front runs from Gomel through Nezhin to Charkovsk parallel to the first one and 25-30 miles from it.) There is little doubt that Rokossovski's objective in the center is Bakhmach and then Nezhin.

Further north the Red Army has advanced considerably in its maneuver to outflank Bryansk from the south. It is advancing toward the southwestern bastion of that fortress—Trubchevsk, scene of the great tank battles with Guderian in the early fall of 1941. The Soviet vanguards are only about 20 miles from Trubchevsk.

No great

Complaints Waiting as FEPC Opens Here

First Hearings Expected to Be On Railroads

By Eugene Gordon

A permanent regional office of the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee was opened yesterday morning in room 5420 of the Empire State Building, Fifth Ave., and 3rd St., with Edward Lawson, a Negro labor specialist, in charge. This office will receive and investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices in war industry, labor unions and government agencies from the first and second regions comprising the states of New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Mr. Lawson said that "some complaints" came in as soon as the doors of the new office were opened. He hinted that this office may later handle complaints from the first region only, that being the state of New York, with the New England states, comprising the second region, assigned another office. There is nothing to indicate definitely, however, whether or when such a change may be made.

The new regional director was formerly editor of the National Urban League's magazine, *Opportunity*. Previously he was an employment specialist with the FEPC when it was under the War Manpower Commission and, before that, head of the New York office of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, War Production Board.

COOPERATES WITH WMC

The new office will work in close cooperation with the War Manpower Commission, according to Mr. Lawson, although no longer a part of it and being a completely independent war agency. The FEPC was reorganized recently and granted broader powers in dealing with employers or others accused of violating Executive Order 8802, which constituted this body. The FEPC is now directly under the supervision of President Roosevelt.

Jurisdiction of the FEPC covers discriminatory employment practiced by a private employer engaged in any extent in war work, a government agency, a war training school, or a labor organization. Valid complaints may involve refusal to hire, refusal to train, refusal to promote, refusal to register for or refer to a war job, discrimination in wages or working conditions, or refusal to admit to union membership or to issue a work permit.

The new FEPC regional director was not sure but felt that the first big hearings of the national body would be those of the railroads, now hanging fire for many months. Scores of complaints on the discriminatory hiring practices of railroads are from the New England and New York regions, Mr. Lawson said.

Complaints, made out on a form which lists the "type of party" against whom they are brought and whether discrimination was because of "race, creed, national origin, lack of citizenship, or other," must be substantiated by evidence. Unless complaints appear valid on the surface and come within the jurisdiction of the FEPC they are not accepted for investigation and adjustment. The regional office has the power to act on all cases independently.

Most complaints, Mr. Lawson said, are on failure to hire. The regional office, he said, will investigate bona fide complaints and, if discrimination against the complainant is found to exist according to the evidence, the office will have authority to ask the FEPC in Washington to hold a hearing.

It happens, however, that public hearings are sometimes unnecessary, the firm under investigation being represented in negotiations along with the FEPC, the labor union (if any) and the complainant.

Pointers on Points

RED STAMPS: Coupons X and Y are valid through Oct. 2. Coupon Z, last in Ration Book Two, will become valid Sept. 5 and expire Oct. 2.

BLUE STAMPS: Coupons R. S. T. in War Ration Book Two are valid through Sept. 20. Coupons U, V, W, are now valid through Oct. 20.

SHOES: No. 16 coupon in War Ration Book One, good for one pair, must last you through Oct. 31. Loose coupons are not valid. Families may pool coupons of a household.

SUGAR: Coupon No. 14 in War Ration Book One, good for five pounds, is valid through Oct. For home canning, five pounds each is available on coupon 15 and 16 through Oct. 31.

WAR RATIONING BOOK THREE: Series A brown stamps in Ration Book Three will be valid on Sept. 12 to buy rationed meats, fats, oils and rationed dairy products. They will expire on Oct. 2. Series

The Three GOP Trends at Mackinac Island

By Mac Gordon

The discussion before and during the Republican national conference at Mackinac Island indicate that certain shifts are taking place in the attitudes of leading Republican circles.

The first major indication of this was the program ad-



DEWEY

since he became prominent as a candidate for the 1944 presidential

nomination. Suddenly he burst loose on the day before the conference with a demand for an Anglo-American alliance which, he "hoped," would include collaboration with the Soviet Union and China.

Behind these shifts is undoubtedly the recognition that so-called "isolationism" is dead among the American people, and the need, therefore, of formulating another kind of program which will be palatable to the people.

There is also the fact, however, that recent war developments, specifically the shattering defeats suffered by the Axis, is causing some revision in the strategy of the rampant American imperialists who previously put their hopes on coming to terms with a strong Axis against Britain and the USSR.

They are now compelled to seek new ways for American imperialism to come out on top after the war.

TRENDS AT MACKINAC

There are a number of differences within the ranks of the conference at Mackinac, and three distinct trends are emerging.

First, there is the Colonel McCormick, die-hard group of pro-fascists who refuse to make any

concessions to collaboration in any of the battleground selected by their opponents within the GOP, that of post-war policy, while waiving all struggle on the immediate problems of winning the war. That permits the GOP leadership which is in the hands of the Hoovers, Vandenberg and Taft to get away with vague generalizations which "steal the thunder" of the Willkieites.

Second, there is the dominant Hoover wing of the party which accepts the necessity for some form of public expression on behalf of international collaboration, but insists upon freedom of action for American imperialism.

Both Dewey and Kelland are part of this group, which is trying to unite the largest section of the GOP leadership behind a vague general program of international cooperation, and to isolate Willkie and his followers. In this way they hope to win the support of the Republican voters who oppose their defeatism.

THE WILLKIE ANOMALY

Finally, there is the Willkie group at the conference, though Willkie himself was not invited. This group wants an outright declaration of world collaboration.

These include the strengthening of the United Nations coalition now through the opening of the second front and through support of an all-out war policy. This would permit them to expose the program and activities of their opponents within the GOP, and come before the Republican voters with a clean-cut victory position.

The Willkieites are in an anomalous position. They are for all-out victory against the Axis and for real international collaboration. But they accept the condition laid down by the Republican leadership which places partisan victory in 1944 as the central consideration. This requires that they seek unity with forces that are opposed to real international collaboration against those who are for such collaboration.

Moreover, they are at a disadvantage also in that they accept

Chicago Typos OK Negro Members

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Sept. 7.—Fighters of Jim Crowism hailed another great victory today as the Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, voted overwhelmingly to accept the membership of 12 Negro printers of the Chicago Defender and to continue to organize shops where Negroes are employed.

In voting to accept the Negro printers, the Chicago union, the second largest typographical local in the nation, dealt a smashing blow to a small group of reactionaries led by a Chicago Tribune printer, George J. Chiles, who sought to cloud the issue by introducing technicalities. The vote was 132 to 10.

Don Pearson, a Negro organizer who in a few weeks organized the Chicago Defender's printshop, led the attack against Chiles and drew cheers from the membership when he declared "We are fighting a war against slavery" and called for "a union of all workingmen, black and white."

Speaking of the 12 Negroes who

sought membership Pearson declared:

"The issue here today is not of competence or any other technicality. The issue here is discrimination, racial prejudice and unfairness."

"We printers in the union can not be fighting a war for freedom on the basis of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter and at the same time refuse the desire of these men to become union members."

Pearson was cheered when he introduced the issue of the Ku Klux Klan, He declared:

"Today I am your brother because years ago you didn't want to be bulldozed by the Klan into refusing membership."

The MUSIC ROOM Proudly Presents

KEYNOTE'S FIGHTING FOLK SONGS



FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110
THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING MEN OF NORWAY

Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-114
SIX SONGS FOR DEMOCRACY Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-101
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING MEN OF NORWAY

Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-114
SIX SONGS FOR DEMOCRACY Three 10-inch records with booklet. Album K-101
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. L.O. 5-4426. Open Evngs.
MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY

FIGHTING FOLK SONGS

FOLK SONGS OF THE U.S.S.R. 10-inch records. Album K-110

THE RED ARMY CHORUS OF THE U.S.S.R. Four 10-inch records with English translations. Album K-102
CHEE LAI (Song of China). Songs of China. Paul Robeson. Songs with booklet. Album K-103
The MUSIC ROOM 123 W. 44th St., N.Y

Missing--Bronx Clothing Cutter Who Scored at Ploesti, Rome

First Lieutenant Jack Reiter, of 1013 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, navigator of a Liberator B-24 bomber, attached to the Ninth Air Force, veteran of 36 bombing missions, who flew over trees and roof-tops to bomb the Ploesti oil fields in Rumania early last month and participated in the first bombing raid over Rome, was reported yesterday as missing in action "somewhere in the Middle Eastern area."

"But I'll be back—even if I have to swim—mom's cake is worth it," Jack wrote to his sister, Min., in his last letter, dated Aug. 9.

And so, since Lt. Reiter, a member of Morris High School's swimming team, Golden Glovers of 1938, wrestling champ and golfer, is down somewhere in Italy, he is expected back, even if he has to swim for it.

Former buddies of Lt. Jack Reiter saw him and his crew members parachute to land behind the enemy lines in Italy and they are believed to be working their way back to safety, if they are not prisoners of war.

The saga of Jack Reiter—age 23 and a half—is the story of an ordinary Bronx Jewish boy, an apprentice cutter, a member of Cutters' Union Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, an employee of the clothing firm, Cohen, Goldman and Co., 45 West 18th Street, who concluded one day in November 1941 this was going to be his war and that, instead of cutting clothes, he'd cut himself down "a mess of Japanese or Nazis." And so he slipped quietly away from the cutting table, said goodbye to the boys in Amalgamated Local 4 and enlisted.

In March 1942, Jack showed up at Ellington Field, Tex., as an aviation cadet and was assigned to the multi-timed school for navigators and bombardiers.

He won his wings at Hondo Field, Tex., on Sept. 5 last. He then married pretty Helen Novack of Houston.

All during the summer, Jack wrote that "business is good." He meant the bombing business, of course, but if you have been born in the Bronx and have worked as a clothing cutter and you are a member of Amalgamated local union, you refer to everything as business, including bombings. And so "business was good" and he added: "with lots of excitement."

In a letter to the folks in the Bronx, he wrote:

"Right now, I'm sweating out the last few combat flying hours. I guess you read about some of our recent ones—by the way, our crew led the whole Ninth Air Force on that Rome raid! Our pilot and radio operator got in a few words on a radio transcript in Cairo on that raid. (Lt. D. B. Hurd and T. Sgt. H. W. Crampton). Have you heard it?"

And then on Aug. 2, Jack Reiter, the apprentice cutter from the



LT. JACK REITER AND HIS MOTHER

Bronx, wrote of the raid on the Ploesti fields:

"Yesterday was a day I'll never forget. It's the first time I saw a target hit and had to look up at the flames! Yes, flames rose up hundreds of feet high, and we were a heck of a lot lower; in fact, we were 'on the deck' scraping our belly on bushes, rising up to get over 50-foot trees. It was the most important single raid of the war (our group led it) and done in the most singular way, low-level by heavy bombers. We're seldom under 20,000 feet."

"For the first time, I was able to see people on the ground. Not only did I see them, I was able to see the color of their clothes, see them smiling—Rumanians, Bulgarians, Greeks waving at us. Around the target, though—oil fields where the Jerries had their guns—they were running around like crazy, confused at the sight. Boy, did those nose guns work overtime, especially at the ack-ack batteries which are our biggest pain in the neck, because at higher altitudes you can see and do something with enemy fighters—but ack-ack, there's nothing to do but sweat. Well, we came right down to their level—right in their back-yards in fact—and we sure had a picnic."

To Steve Gannon and the boys at Cohen, Goldman and Co., their fellow-cutter gave additional details:

"Oh yes, been a First Lieutenant as of Aug. 2—just found out today."

"In reference to a statement of

you concerning our 'nightly bombing missions,' we haven't had one night mission in this theatre yet! I mention that because we're proud of it—we do all our bombing in daylight that it's accurate and we hit only military installations. In three of our last 35 missions!

"In our last mission over the Ploesti oil fields, we were 'on the deck' just skimming roof tops and many a ship came back with leaves and branches wedged in wings, motors and bomb-bay doors. Boy, you can really see the country from that altitude. Got a 'shift' over Greece, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Rumania. (Oh, yes, Albania, too.) Rumania was prettiest of all. Very disappointed with the Danube which isn't as blue as history and story books depict. In fact, it appeared rather on the muddy side. Snapped a picture of it as we raced by, thought it looked no different than the Nile in Egypt."

In his last letter, before the War Department telegram, which said: "extremely regret . . . reported missing Middle Eastern area," Jack wrote about coming home:

"It now looks like the first week in October, roughly. But I'll be back, even if I have to swim. Mom's cake is worth it. So I've been saying since I was old enough to eat, and that's not yesterday."

Jack appended a P.S.

"Oh yes, been a First Lieutenant as of Aug. 2—just found out today."

Ben Davis, Jr. Name Filed For Council

The New York County Election Campaign Committee of the Communist Party yesterday announced that it has substituted the name of Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., for councilman with the Board of Elections.

The name of Carl Brodsky was withdrawn last Friday when it became definitely known that no outstanding Negro candidate would run for the city councilman in New York County.

Mr. Davis is 40, a graduate of Amherst and Harvard Law School. Actively associated with Negro legal defense activities in the South, in recent years he has been working as a journalist, first as editor of the Negro Liberator and then as an associate editor of the Daily Worker. He is secretary-treasurer of the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., publishers of the Daily Worker, and is county chairman of the Communist Party.

Brooklyn the American Labor Party substituted on the City Council ballot the name of Richard Mazza for Joseph Kehoe. Abraham Berkman was substituted for Samuel Neuberger as the other ALP candidate.

Mazza is the manager of Local 76-B of the United Furniture Workers Union.

Berkman is the administrative director of Local 65 of the United Wholesale, Retail and Warehouse Workers of America.

keepers were offering souvenirs to the soldiers—little models of the Eiffel Tower, brooches, picture post-cards and obscene photographs. They were doing a brisk trade. They exchanged francs for marks. The news-vendors were shouting: "Le Matin," "La Vie

toire."

"Wait," she said. "The place is empty. They'll spot you at once."

Clemence went out every morning with a bag and came back with bread and vegetables and sometimes with meat. It gave her pleasure to prepare the meal; she felt she was pampering Jeannot.

Denise bought a newspaper and glanced at it. "Our admirable guests," she read, "no doubt appreciate the delicacy of French cooking." Then there was an advertisement: "I have been educated at two universities. I speak German. I am looking for a waiter's job." She threw the paper away.

The obscure unwholesome life of maggots and ghoul-bugs went on in the deserted occupied city.

The houses looked as though they were stripped. There was dirt and ugliness everywhere. Nothing adorned them any longer—neither the noisy crowds nor the bright shop windows. Some old men were sitting on a seat playing cards. Women were standing in the doorways, ready to vanish as soon as any soldiers appeared. But the Germans did not go there.

Denise rang the bell. Nobody answered. Who could tell? In the last hours people had left against their will, carried away by the tramping rhythm of the huge crowd on the move and the mad desire of the others to get out and away. Besides, Claude had read the manuscript of the press attaché.

The catastrophe had come while several thousand visitors were at Vichy taking the waters for their liver. During the winter several hotels had been turned into military hospitals. The sick and wounded soldiers now gazed weakly at a motley crowd. Vichy was changed beyond recognition. The place was invaded not only by deputies and senators, but by the whole of Paris society as well: industrialists, speculators, high officials, journalists, and cooties. You couldn't move a step without hearing: "Ah, it's you, Count!" "Well, so you managed to get away too, Julie?" "But where's the little girl friend?"

Everybody was excited; today was the great event of this extraordinary season, the high spot of which was the meeting of the National Assembly. Laval wanted to do without ceremonies, but Breteuil was fond of ritual, so they had decided to bury the Third Republic with great pomp.

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Denise looked at him. His cheeks were grey, but his eyes sparkled. It was a miserable moon. On the table lay a hunk of bread, a copybook with verses, and a book entitled "How the Steel Was Tempered."

"We must do something," said Denise. "Have you any contacts?"

"No. Out of all our people only Julien has stayed on. But I don't know his whereabouts."

He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Denise had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always, he remained an optimist; after recovering from the excitements of the journey, he now felt quite well and wanted to live. He kept telling himself that the marshal's scheme was to his advantage, as he would be appointed instead of elected, and that was much more peaceful. Nevertheless, in the depth of his heart he felt anxious. He could not help remembering Desser's remark: "Poor old bug."

Tess had long been preparing for this event. As always

Detroit CIO Parade Opens Bond Drive

Thousands Cheer Murray at Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)
DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The Labor Day parade of the CIO became a springboard for the launching of the Third War Loan in Michigan as well as the nation. While CIO parades still continued to march into Cadillac Square in a drizzle, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Philip Murray, president of the CIO addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau praised labor's role highly stating that the country "can count on union labor" and that "as far as War Bonds are concerned, no group in the country has a better record." He read a letter signed jointly by William Green, AFL, Philip Murray, CIO, and Thomas Casen, president of the Railroad Executives Association wherein they declared that "Winning the war was the biggest job of organized labor" and expressed their conviction that it was a fight for the survival of free labor.

FRENCH WORKERS GREETING

The thousands of CIO members, many of them in their work clothes, for the wheels of Detroit industry did not halt for a moment, listened with interest to the letter read by Morgenthau signed by the leaders of the French underground, both inside and outside of France. Their message to the American workers read:

"Brothers of America! We are counting on you to continue with all your might, intensifying by all the means within your power, the effort which will bring liberation." It spoke of the clandestine activities of the French workers—strikes and sabotage, which meant arrest, death and torture.

A great cheer arose as Philip Murray rose to speak. "This Labor Day is therefore essentially a part of the great military struggle now raging in which the armies of democracy are locked in combat on many fronts with the armies of dictatorship and totalitarianism," he told the nation. "We must use this holiday to pledge and plan for renewed efforts to restore democracy throughout the world," he continued.

REAFFIRM LABOR'S PLEDGE

The workers applauded when he reaffirmed labor's pledge of uninterrupted production. "There will be no let up in giving our armed forces the necessary implements of war until the day when there is no longer need for them," Murray asserted.

Murray expressed pleasure over the statement made earlier in the day by Morgenthau that "labor unions throughout the broad land are to be made bond-issuing agencies." He added that "organized labor will perform in that patriotic field as it has performed in the others where it has been given recognition."

Following the radio speech, he took the occasion to challenge business to step forward, and together with labor and government plan for the problems that will follow peace.

"I call upon organized capital and big business of the United States to immediately arise to its full measure of responsibility and to meet all of its obligations," he stated, and urged that they come out not with slogans but with deeds in meeting these problems.

Although there had been a steady downpour almost to the time of the parade, an estimated fifty thousand people lined the street to watch several thousand unionists march with banners calling for the invasion of Europe now, for the investigation of the fifth column in Detroit, against discrimination, for a grand jury investigation of the anti-Negro riots and demand coaling combat warfare.

The only sour note introduced were the "super-revolutionary" slogans of Briggs Local 212 under the leadership of Bill Mazy, Trotzkyite and one in the higher councils of the Reuther-Leonard faction in the UAW-CIO. For example, one called for the formation of the third party, which indicated that Mazy has not given up the fight on this splitting issue, and this helps explain Reuther's silence on this issue.

"As the clouds threatened to open up, R. J. Thomas, president and George F. Addes, briefly greeted the workers. Thomas expressing the hope that "when we return next year, we will be celebrating victory" called upon everyone to return to the shop and do everything they could to hasten victory.

Willkie Visits GOP Leaders in Maine

PORLTAND, Me., Sept. 7 (UP)—Wendell Willkie, on a swing through New England, visited Portland today and conferred with Maine Republican leaders.

The 1940 Republican Presidential nominee came to Portland from Lancaster, N. H., where he was the weekend guest of Sinclair Weeks, treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

During his one-day stay here, Willkie was the guest of William S. Linnell, Republican National Committeeman for Maine.

He'd Be There Sept. 9....



...if he were not on the high seas, carrying the weapons of war to our armies and allies. James Vincent Polito, above, 18-year-old Italian American student of Massachusetts Institute of Technology shipped out because he wanted to help destroy the Axis. Polito had a comment to make on the September 9th Garden Rally before leaving. He said a big turnout "will show that Americans of Italian descent are 100 per cent behind the victory effort. I know the Madison Square Garden Rally will be a terrific success—it's got to be!"

Local in Frey's Union Asks AFL Reject Lewis

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—A Molders Union local, part of the same international whose journal is headed by John P. Frey, has come out against John L. Lewis and demanded rejection of his application for readmission into the Federation.

Local 125 of the International Molders Union, which took this action, has also introduced a resolution to the same effect in the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council for action at the next meeting. The statement condemns Lewis for interference with war production, antagonism to President Roosevelt and responsibility for enactment of the Smith-Connally law. Recently the Wisconsin Federation of Labor took the same position.

B'klyn Voters Meet Rep. O'Toole Tonight

Congressman Donald L. O'Toole, Representative from the nation's largest district, will speak at a "Meet-Your-Congressman" meeting in Aperion Manor, Kings Highway, Brooklyn, at 8 P.M. tonight.

This session, sponsored by the CIO Community Council of the 2nd and 16th A. D. Kings, will give organized labor and the rest of the community a chance to hear his program and to tell him what they want.

Rep. O'Toole has already met labor—at least a part of it. A delegation from the CIO Community Council conferred with him recently, presenting detailed questions on his stand and checking up particu-

larly on his absence from Congress when such important legislation as the Subsidy bill and the like were up for a vote.

Jack Bigel, Council president, as spokesman, O'Toole informed the delegation that his absence was caused by illness and that he had been excused from sessions from February to May for that reason.

DISCUSS CIO PROGRAM

The CIO program was discussed point by point. O'Toole declared full support for repeal of the Smith-Connally law, for limiting incomes to \$25,000 a year, for increasing tax exemptions to \$600 for single people, \$1,500 for married couples and \$400 for dependents.

He said he favored price rollback to May, 1942 levels; repeal of the victory tax on salaries under \$3,000 a year, and would support increased taxes on firms with war contracts profiting from the war, and oppose sales taxes.

Although he had voted funds for the Dies Committee three successive times, he said he would "never vote for it again." He described the Cox committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, as "a sewer" and said he would vote against any furtherance of Smith, Cox, Kerr, Hobbs and Dies Committee at the next session. He expressed support also for extension of the Social Security Act.

The delegation informed O'Toole that voting right was not enough and that it was necessary to form a strong pro-administration coalition with all the New York Congressmen to defeat the anti-Roosevelt forces out to wreck the war effort.

The Congressman promised to work along with the Scanlon committee to protect the consumer and agreed to speak at neighborhood meetings on the price rollback and the importance of registration.

The Wednesday meeting was arranged as a result.

The delegation included representa-

tives from Locals 475 and 1225, United Electrical, Radio and Ma-

chine Workers; State, County &

America and Great Britain.

Warning that any further delays in opening a second front will make victory only more costly in American and British lives, the UE News in its September 4th issue urged that our forces invade Western Europe NOW.

The UE News, official organ of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO, printed the following editorial:

Hitler's armies in the Soviet Union are obviously in serious trouble.

The opportunity for the military forces of the United States and Great Britain to invade Europe and force an early military decision in the war in the near future is obvious.

The danger of further delays in the full-scale invasion of Europe also seems obvious.

It can be said that the danger of delay today is not so much a danger to the Soviet Union, as a dan-

ger to the fighting men of Amer-

ica and Great Britain.

During his one-day stay here,

Willkie was the guest of William S. Linnell, Republican National Committeeman for Maine.

Thousands Cheer Murray at Rally

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Sept. 7.—The Labor Day parade of the CIO became a springboard for the launching of the Third War Loan in Michigan as well as the nation. While CIO parades still continued to march into Cadillac Square in a drizzle,

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau and Philip Murray, president of the CIO addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau praised labor's role highly stating that the country "can count on union labor" and that "as far as War Bonds are concerned, no group in the country has a better record." He read a letter signed jointly by William Green, AFL, Philip Murray, CIO, and Thomas Casen, president of the Railroad Executives Association wherein they declared that "Winning the war was the biggest job of organized labor" and expressed their conviction that it was a fight for the survival of free labor.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

Morgenthau and Murray addressed the country over a nation-wide hook-up.

M

B'klyn Dodgers, as Usual, Are Chuck Full of News

Ebbets Field Data Discloses That Pitching Crew Is in Top Form, Schultz Is Hitting, Attendance Has Picked Up, Frenchy Is Beamed

By Phil Gordon

Memorable, indeed, is the day when there is no news about the doings of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Day in and day out, those lads from Ebbets Field manage to maintain a steady stream of new information for baseball fans.

If, say, they're not embarking upon a 10-game losing streak, then they're promoting a 10-game winning streak. If once their pitcher's mound resembled the BMT during rush hour, the team's hurling is now a high-quality item. If for a long stretch of time the club looked like the old man's home during the busy season, it is now charged with conducting kindergarten classes.

The Dodgers, in short, get around. They are chock full of interesting actions and are simply loaded with "oomph."

For instance, yesterday alone produced the following items:

(1) The team, which a few weeks ago was battling to keep out of the second division, is now 1½ games out of second place and is quite prepared to overtake the Cincinnati Reds in the final two-week stretch drive. Biggest reason for this, of course, is the pitching.

Although Fritz Ostermueller did not complete that second game against the Braves, which snapped the Dodgers 10-game winning streak, the longest since Leo Durocher took over the reins five years ago, the former American Leaguer provided sufficient evidence that he can be counted upon to do some fancy flinging.

In his first starting assignment as a Dodger, the left-hander, who hasn't played since July 28, allowed only five hits in nine innings, only being removed for a pinch-hitter.

Curt Davis likewise has returned to form, hurling hitless ball for the last six games of Monday's opening game. Ditto for Whitlow Wyatt and Kirby Higbe, both of whom have demonstrated in the last two weeks that they can go the full route.

And, naturally, Rex Barney, that 18-year-old acquisition, a first-rate major league prospect, who showed unexpected power in going 14 innings against the Giants last week.

(2) Howie Schultz has definitely captured the first-base option. Coming through with some very timely hits, the tall fellow pounded the ball for healthy 300 average during the 10-game stretch picking up his anemic over-all average to a passable .250. Of his fielding, there is no question. He appears set to be tending the initial sack at Ebbets Field for a long time to come.

(3) Should Durocher be dropped as gossip has it—Billy Herman, who has been playing great ball all year and who hit in 17 consecutive games, is slated to take over the managerial chores next year, according to the grapevine.

P.A. Item

You can do otherwise when a press agent walks into the office with an item, especially if she is bold, young, and pretty. That is, the press agent, we mean.

The item is good, too. The Brooklyn Young Communist League is sponsoring a picnic and sports carnival this coming Sunday—all day—at the Clove Lake Park, Staten Island.

Included in the sports are hard-ball and softball games, basketball throw, a fungo hitting contest and several track activities, among which are the 60-yard and 100-yard events, and a 400-yd. relay. Although not properly listed under sports as we know it, the potato dash, the 3-legged race and the hop-skip-and-jump are also part of the athletic program.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 7.—That Milwaukee Negroes are taking an active part in win-the-war, anti-Negro discrimination and roll-back-the-prices movements in Wisconsin was in evidence today from the discussions and resolutions at a recent meeting in the Sixth ward.

Ishmael P. Flory, organizer for the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, CIO, of Chicago, sounded a call for unity of Negro and white workers for a speedy victory in the war and the immediate opening of the Second Front in Europe.

"The opening of a Western Front in Europe is of the greatest urgency," Flory said. "The longer such action is delayed, the more time the Fifth Column has to carry on its well-known Uruguayan military practice, Lieut. Col. Andrade.

Writing in *La Prensa*, Lieut. Col. Andrade discusses the reconquest of Kharkov, praising the brilliant performance of the Red Army, and pointing out the urgency of a Second Front.

"It is undeniable that since the German offensive was stopped this year—starting on the basis of 218 divisions on the Eastern Front—the Russians have carried on surprising counter-offensive drives and achieved real successes against the German army all along the whole front," he wrote.

"If the Allies had taken advantage of this opportunity to open the Second Front, it is possible that the Russian offensive would have achieved doubly great successes, for the Germans, despite the defensive measures already adopted in the West, would have been forced to withdraw troops from the Soviet Front to reinforce the troops assigned to defend the Continent in the event of a fascist victory.

Joe Ellis, chairman of the Negro Trade Unionists in Milwaukee which sponsored the meeting, presided.

Luther McBride, Negro shop steward of Local 248, UAW, (Allis-Chalmers), declared the government's Fair Employment Practices Committee, while working in the right direction, was not progressing rapidly enough.

JOBS FOR NEGROES

One resolution passed at the meeting called for the extension of the

WANTED
Talent
FOR OCTOBER 15 SHOW
Actors - Dancers - Singers - Comedians
Audience of 4,000 guaranteed
Apply Monday evening Sept. 13
7:00 P.M.
106 East 14th St., New York
NEW YORK STATE YOUNG
COMMUNIST LEAGUE

ALL LATEST BALLROOM
DANCES GUARANTEED
Private Course.....\$5
SINGLE LESSON.....\$1

MISS LYNN
5 W. 46th St. on Fifth Ave.
Hours 1-10 P.M.

TENNIS SWIMMING DANCING
for HAPPY HOLIDAYS

JEWISH HOLIDAY
WEEK-END

4 Full Days - \$20
FROM WEDNESDAY DINNER, SEPT. 3RD.
TO SUNDAY DINNER, OCT. 4TH.
Gala Entertainment - All Sports
MAKE RESERVATIONS NOW

Camp Beacon
CAMPUS BEACON
CAMPUS BEACON

NIKING HANDBALL BOATING

OFFICE AND EDITION ST. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

CAMP UNITY

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are \$25 per line (6 words to a line—3 times minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight
Manhattan

INSTRUCTIONS IN POLK DANCING,
POLK TWO-STEP, 100 STEPS, Square
Dancing, Ping pong. Air-conditioned. The
Teeth St. Playhouse, 52 E. 13th St., N.Y.C.
Admission 35¢.

Enjoy Indian Summer
For late Vacations Camp will be
open through SEPT. 19th.

Good Food - Entertainment
All Sports

New York Office: Union Sq. West
Albuquerque 5-974

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

There Is Nothing Funny About the Giants

There may be a point when a tragedy in the sports world becomes so overwhelming and complete that it provokes laughter. However, there is nothing—absolutely, nothing—funny about the status of the New York Giants.

Only by virtue of its long-standing franchise in the National League can the Polo Grounders be considered anywhere near being a major league team.

The word "team" is being used in the loosest sort of way, for actually, the Giants do not possess anything like a team.

They are down to 20 players, for one. They could add a few more—it would be legal—but they have made no provision in the front office for increasing the roster.

Secondly, Dick Bartell, the team's spark plug, is out for the remainder of the season. He was slapped on the right wrist Sunday by a ball thrown by Rex Barney.

Although Fritz Ostermueller did not complete that second game against the Braves, which snapped the Dodgers 10-game winning streak, the longest since Leo Durocher took over the reins five years ago, the former American Leaguer provided sufficient evidence that he can be counted upon to do some fancy flinging.

In his first starting assignment as a Dodger, the left-hander, who hasn't played since July 28, allowed only five hits in nine innings, only being removed for a pinch-hitter.

Curt Davis likewise has returned to form, hurling hitless ball for the last six games of Monday's opening game. Ditto for Whitlow Wyatt and Kirby Higbe, both of whom have demonstrated in the last two weeks that they can go the full route.

And, naturally, Rex Barney, that 18-year-old acquisition, a first-rate major league prospect, who showed unexpected power in going 14 innings against the Giants last week.

(2) Howie Schultz has definitely captured the first-base option. Coming through with some very timely hits, the tall fellow pounded the ball for healthy 300 average during the 10-game stretch picking up his anemic over-all average to a passable .250. Of his fielding, there is no question. He appears set to be tending the initial sack at Ebbets Field for a long time to come.

(3) Should Durocher be dropped as gossip has it—Billy Herman, who has been playing great ball all year and who hit in 17 consecutive games, is slated to take over the managerial chores next year, according to the grapevine.

The present day Giants, furthermore, unlike their glorious predecessors of 1912 and 1936, have not won one series in their last 11. In nine they were defeated; twice they tied.

The pay-off, of course, is the fact that the Giants could have done something about it and could still do something about it for next year.

Another resolution acknowledged the tremendous role the trade unions are playing in the fight against discrimination through the co-operation of Negro and white workers.

Another resolution acknowledged the solution of the manpower problem.

Another resolution acknowledged the tremendous role the trade unions are playing in the fight against discrimination through the co-operation of Negro and white workers.

True . . . if the Tigers had but one Negro player on their roster,

In the Press Box: Major Clubs, Save Giants, Have Eye on Next Season

By C. E. Dexter

President Bill Cox of the Phillies sat in the royal box at the Yankee Stadium on Saturday afternoon, chatting with President Edward G. Barrow of the Yankees. Later that day, Cox announced that he had obtained Jack Russell, first baseman, and pitcher Ken Raffensberger from the Los Angeles Angels. He also denied that he was trying to buy second baseman Ford Mullen from Seattle. But he was obviously trying to wean a ball player or two—probably a catcher—for his Phillies.

The same day Cox talked with Barrow, Branch Rickey of the Dodgers was bringing up some fair ball players from his Montreal Royals. On Saturday, Rex Barney, a Rickey prize, pitched 7-hits ball in 14 innings against the Giants. The Reds announced that 13 players were coming up to Cincinnati.

All of which proves that baseball is looking ahead to 1944. Whether the father-draft is continued through the winter, whether the army age limit is raised or lowered—baseball will be played in the major leagues in 1944.

In fact, there will be two major leagues in '44, but I seriously doubt if the National League will have eight major league clubs. For the New York Giants, with a playing roster today of just 20 men, are making no plans, have no prospects, and can only field a team in '44 which will be even weaker than this season's wretched crew.

It's about time that the lid was lifted from the Giant situation. Henceforth, every time that Ace Adams, who is assuming the status of a regular, goes to the mound for a bit of relief hurling, he will be creating a new all-time record. So far this season he has acted like the fireman for 61 times, tying his own mark. With some 20-odd games still to go, it is safe to estimate that Ace will travel the distance from bull-pen to diamond-center at least 10 times more.

The present day Giants, furthermore, unlike their glorious predecessors of 1912 and 1936, have not won one series in their last 11. In nine they were defeated; twice they tied.

For President Roosevelt, as well as Army and Navy officials, have repeatedly expressed their belief that the game is a fine, healthy morale stimulant to men in uniform and war workers.

For President Roosevelt, as well as Army and Navy officials, have repeatedly expressed their belief that the game is a fine, healthy morale stimulant to men in uniform and war workers.

Born in an odd-year, 1919, the champs fortunes in the ring alternated with the years. The odd ones were good for him, the even ones—so to speak—bad.

His bestistic activities came in 1939, 1941 and, of course, 1943, when he won lightweight crown. That is, in '39 he shot into a continuing position by taking 19 out of 20 engagements, and two years ago he won 14 in a row, seven by knock-outs.

However, in 1940, things were bad for Monty. He won only three of seven, pulling two draws and dropping two. And last year was miserable. Twice he lost to Sammy An-

gold and one to Maxie Shapiro.

Up to date, this year, he has taken nine in a row.

But what his future will be next year—or, even, Friday night—has yet to be determined.

The pitchers in the International League are developing quite a stunt these days. On successive days, two seven-inning, no-hit, no-run affairs were fashioned. The designers were Tom Ananich of Toronto and Walt Dubiel of Newark. Previously this year, two other no-hitters were hurled in the circuit.

.. The Round up ..

There's nothing like an angle to keep interest in a fight going. Concerning the Bob Montgomery-Beau Jack championship bout Friday night at Madison Square Garden, we about handed this cute item:

Born in an odd-year, 1919, the champs fortunes in the ring alternated with the years. The odd ones were good for him, the even ones—so to speak—bad.

His bestistic activities came in 1939, 1941 and, of course, 1943, when he won lightweight crown. That is, in '39 he shot into a continuing position by taking 19 out of 20 engagements, and two years ago he won 14 in a row, seven by knock-outs.

However, in 1940, things were bad for Monty. He won only three of seven, pulling two draws and dropping two. And last year was miserable. Twice he lost to Sammy An-

gold and one to Maxie Shapiro.

Up to date, this year, he has taken nine in a row.

But what his future will be next year—or, even, Friday night—has yet to be determined.

The pitchers in the International League are developing quite a stunt these days. On successive days, two seven-inning, no-hit, no-run affairs were fashioned. The designers were Tom Ananich of Toronto and Walt Dubiel of Newark. Previously this year, two other no-hitters were hurled in the circuit.

The Fall of Paris

published the advertisements of a furniture firm owned by an Alsatian Jew. He would be able to proclaim: "Invisible golden chain links Jewish capital with the Communists. That is the origin of this criminal war."

At the last moment Breteuil took Tessa on one side. "It will be better if you don't speak," he said. Tessa blinked his eyelids resentfully. Breteuil explained to him that it was a question of tact. The nerves of the country were raw and the gallery had to be taken into consideration. They would drag up all the past: Stavisky, the Popular Front, and so on. Tessa agreed to the suggestion but felt depressed once again; he wanted to live, but the earth was trembling beneath him.

Grandel, who had just arrived from Paris, brought him a little comfort. Catching sight of Tessa in the foyer of the Casino, Grandel hurried across to him and amiably told him all about Paris. "There were very few people there at first," he said, "but now the place is gradually filling up. They went to reopen the Opera. On the whole, the Germans have restored order. They're behaving very well. You'd hardly think they were conquerors. They're more like guardians . . ."

Some deputies who had come up listened to Grandel in silence. A senator exclaimed: "Oho! But it was impossible to make out whether he was delighted or satisfied."

Bergery shook Tessa warmly by the hand. "It's a good thing to see you here at your post. I was convinced you wouldn't leave France in her hour of difficulty."

Tessa gave a slight inclination of his birdlike head by way of acknowledgment. Tiny beads of sweat gleamed on his sharp nose. He was quite touched. Bergery's remark: "It showed that at least some people realized that he

had taken a heavy cross upon himself. Was it an easy matter to sign a shameful armistice and to come here to take part in the liquidation of the past?

"I serve France," he replied. "By the way, Blum's here, and so is Fouget. I wonder what they'll do when it comes to the voting? Especially Fouget. It's no joke lie down and scourge oneself. Ha! That's what it comes to. He won't dare to vote against. It's a pity Ducane isn't here. That war-monger . . ."

"Where is he?"

"In the Army, I suppose." "Probably he was the first to give himself up," Grandel put in; "I know these 'last-ditchers.'"

"But where is Villard?"

"Nobody knows. He disappears after we left Tours."

"I heard he bolted to Lisbon through Spain."

"Surely the Spaniards wouldn't let him through?"

"What a story that would make Villard asking Franco for a visa!"



Time Is of the Essence

By William Z. Foster

Time is the essence of the second front question. It is not a matter simply of the second front "some day" in the vague future, but immediately, when it will be a real blow for the winning of the war. And the propitious moment to deliver that blow is right now, when the Nazis, badly wounded, are in the retreat; when the Red Army is storming ahead on the offensive, and when the United States and Great Britain have in hand ample resources to carry through a great invasion of France.

Even the worst defeatists, who

are coming to believe that Hitler will be licked, are willing to agree to a second front "someday," when the situation suits them. These people have not a win-the-war, but a lose-the-peace conception of the second front. Their idea is that the two Anglo-Saxon powers should stand aside and thus compel the USSR to bear the main burden of the war. They hope this will bleed the Russians white and eliminate them as a potent factor in Europe. But if, nevertheless, the Russians are able to smash the great Nazi war machine, or seem about to do so, the reactionaries would have Great Britain and the United States quickly launch the second front.

Indeed, then, they probably would want to form a dozen second fronts, not to smash Germany, but to hold the victorious Red Army in check. This defeatist aim is pretty obvious from the statements and activities of various reactionaries. It explains the sudden, almost panicky conversion of Mr. Hanson Baldwin, ultra-conservative New York Times military expert, to an immediate second front last winter, just as the Red Army was driving the Nazis

before it and things looked as though the Germans' southern armies were about to suffer a crushing disaster. And now, in the same spirit, as the Red Army again drives ahead victoriously, Mr. E. L. James, New York Times, August 15, 1943, puts the lose-the-peace idea of the second front as a front against the USSR quite clearly, as follows:

"The success of the Red Armies puts a new complexion on considerations for the invasion of Europe. In other words, to put it bluntly, a second front in Europe may appear desirable to Washington and London for reasons in addition to the purpose of taking some of the pressure off the Eastern front when Hitler is fighting." (Bold face mine — W.M.Z.F.)

The great flaw in Mr. Winston Churchill's post-Quebec speech the other day was precisely that, in discussing the second front, he did not indicate that it would be organized now, when it is so urgently needed, but left the whole thing in the realm of the vague "someday." The British Prime Minister put the second front question this way (N.Y. Herald Tribune, Sept. 1).

"I look forward to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the Channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France. You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far."

It is not surprising that the opponents of an immediate second front received Mr. Churchill's speech so complacently (they are afraid only of a second front now, not one in the dim remote) and that win-the-war elements were so disappointed with it. The latter elements were not impressed by Mr. Churchill's implication that the second front front is such a great military secret that he could not be more definite about it. For while

the exact day or week when the big blow is finally to be struck may well be a closely guarded secret, the general preparations for a great second front could hardly be kept from the enemy's knowledge.

At this late date, too, it sounds pretty hollow to ascribe to unready and inadequacy of armed forces the failure of Great Britain and the United States so far to establish the cross-Channel second front. Especially in view of their vast superiority in sea and air power, their great munitions production, far outstripping that of the Axis, and their three or four million highly trained and equipped troops now in the British Isles. Even the traditional main (but never sound) argument against the second front, namely, the shortage of shipping, has obviously collapsed through the tremendous output of American shipyards, the decline of the submarine menace, and the saving in shipping mileage due to the opening up of the Mediterranean. From these causes United Nations shipping has increased by no less than 4,000,000 tons during the past three months.

Further delay in launching the second front can only be understood as the American and British governments yielding to defeatist political pressure. It brings with it a whole series of evil consequences. It needlessly prolongs the war with all its bloodshed and destructions, it increases the danger of a stalemate in the war and a negotiated peace with the fascists. Every consideration of sound military strategy and of genuinely democratic political policy demands that the second front be established now.

Party Life

Prepared by C. P. Organization Dep't.

The highly important decisions flowing out of the July meeting of the National Committee, and the new political initiative taken by the CIO and Railroad Brotherhoods, and to a lesser but important extent the AFL, has been reflected in the life of the ward organizations of the Communist Party in Chicago.

Most of the shop and industrial branches of the Party have already been liquidated, and by the early part of September the process will be completed. Some results are already evident.

—Hundreds of good, active trade unionists with wide experience in mass work and important connections, including scores of shop stewards, local union officials, etc., are bringing a new spirit into the community organizations.

—In many wards the Party already approaches the status of being a mass Party, with tremendously enhanced possibilities of work. Here are some figures of Party membership in a half dozen wards as a result of the changes:

2nd ward: 350 members.
3rd ward: 300 members.
5th ward: 250 members.
24th ward: 200 members.
31st ward: 150 members.
49th ward: 150 members.

The Party has been an important part of a strong developing legislative movement in Chicago since the summer adjournment of Congress. A number of Congressmen have discovered active interests in their records on the part of their constituents. Mass meetings, conferences, delegations, and other forms of activity have been developing on a scale unparalleled heretofore for breadth and scope of the movement. CIO, AFL, R.R. Brotherhoods, and other civic and community organizations are being drawn in. In all this activity, Party members are playing an important role.

It is true, however, that the Committee ward organizations have not yet stepped forward independently as a political organization in the ward. But already in several wards it is possible to break down membership by precincts and have Communist precinct workers, approximating the precinct workers of the Democrat and Republican parties.

A report of recent activity from one of our ward organizations is typical of the developments:

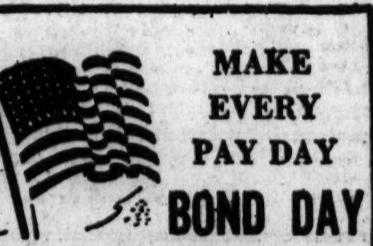
The 5th ward organization has even previously been a recognized community force. With 250 members of the Party, this ward is now breaking its membership down and setting up a precinct apparatus responsible for complete canvasses of the ward and surrounding territory making up the senatorial district to assure full registration of voter and mobilization for the 1944 elections.

The legislative committee of the branch, made up primarily of active trade unionists, has the responsibility for guiding the legislative work of the branch. This committee is preparing mimeographed cards with slogans about the necessity for registration to vote, and information as to where and when to vote. This committee is also drawing up a local legislative program embracing the immediate needs of the community in light of the war program, nursery schools, transportation, etc. This program will be printed, with a call for registration of every voter to vote in the crucial 1944 elections.

Members of the branch have participated in a community housewives group which has as its major objective the support of President Roosevelt's hold the line and roll back program. Besides checking on ceiling prices and cooperating with the OPA, this group has sent petitions to the President and to Congressmen and has interviewed their Congressman, urging legislative support for subsidies and control of the cost of living.

The branch is in the process of establishing a community headquarters for the Communist Party, with a Book Store, where community activities of the Party can develop.

JACK MARTIN.



5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

SEPT. 8, 1938

DETROIT.—Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, CIO Vice-Presidents, today laid the CIO's proposals to bring peace within the United Auto Workers Union before the UAW's Executive Board. Murray spoke for nearly an hour in urging acceptance of the plan to end factionalism so that the auto union might unite its ranks against the employers.

Following Murray's speech, Sidney Hillman also spoke at length on the necessity of agreeing to the plan that the CIO's leadership worked out as a compromise measure to end factional struggle.

SANTIAGO, CHILE.—Police said today that Jorge Gonzales von Mares, Chilean Nazi Party Leader, has admitted he plotted Monday's abortive uprising in which 62 persons were killed.

Former President General Carlos Ibáñez was also involved in the plot. Ibáñez was supported in the elections by the Nazi party.

It was virtually certain that Ibáñez and 170 other persons held for participation in Monday's disorders would be court-martialed, as in much as the Supreme Court has declared it has jurisdiction.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO. INC., 20 East 13th St., New York, N. Y.

President—Louis B. Rosenberg
Vice-President—Howard C. Goldi
Secretary-Treasurer—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

Telephone: Algonquin 4-7854

Cable Address: "Dailwork," New York, N. Y.

Washington Bureau, Room 626, National Press Building, 14th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 7312

RATES

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Canada and Foreign)
3 months \$1.00 per copy

DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER \$2.75 \$2.75 \$12.00

DAILY WORKER 3.00 3.00 10.00

THE WORKER 1.50 1.50 3.00

MANHATTAN, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN

DAILY WORKER AND THE WORKER \$2.25 \$2.25 \$10.00

DAILY WORKER 2.25 2.25 12.00

THE WORKER 1.50 1.50 3.00

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1943

What Jewish Conference Achieved

(Continued from Page 2)

our beloved country and with the citizens of the United Nations, is to win the anti-fascist war. Unless that war be won, all else is lost."

Then Dr. Wise stressed the need for unity and the subordination of all partisan and group interests.

Dr. Wise then took the next logical step:

"That American Jewry be united through this Conference is not enough. It must be united with Jews the world over, reforing the old bonds with the re-inforced and unloose Jewish population of the Soviet Union and eager to act with, not merely for, the reviving Jews of the Axis lands."

Dr. Wise then stressed the demand for the outlawing of anti-Semitism the world over.

From this point Dr. Wise stressed the urgency of immediate measures to rescue the Jews of Europe. And Dr. Wise, the Zionist leader, sought in his keynote address to find a basis of agreement between Zionists and non-Zionists on the question of Palestine. (For this the narrow, partisan and dogmatic Zionists attacked Dr. Wise.) To point out that very many delegates at the Conference fully supported the policy presented by Dr. Wise is to belabor the obvious. The Conference concluded with a special resolution hailing the leadership of Dr. Wise and with a standing ovation for him. But unfortunately Dr. Wise's address remained very much in the nature of a keynote, and did not constitute the leitmotif of the Conference proceedings.

Here again it must be pointed out that the unity forces didn't press sufficiently and didn't fight for the people's unity program.

On one very vital question the militant mood of the delegates did break through the barriers set up by the General Committee to narrowly limit the Conference to the two points of the Conference call: post-war questions and the problems of Palestine. There was evidence from all sides and in all of the blocs in the Conference that the delegates refused to allow any narrow and technical interpretation of the Conference agenda to silence their voice against anti-Semitism.

The conference adopted a resolution demanding the international outlawing of anti-Semitism.

The Jewish Peoples Committee, which was not admitted into the Conference, must still be credited to no small degree for the passage of this resolution. Long before the Conference convened the Jewish Peoples Committee initiated a campaign urging the Conference to take action against anti-Semitism. Before the Conference each and every delegate received a circular letter from the Jewish Peoples Committee calling for such action and providing the delegates with copies of the Lynch and Dickstein bills to bar anti-Semitic and racist matter from the U. S. mails. Many delegates were seen with copies of these bills in their hands.

Throughout the conference the Jewish Peoples Committee maintained a headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria, met with delegates on this question, and urged ac-

tion. But here too it must be pointed out that this good step of the Conference was also limited. The general demand for the international outlawing of anti-Semitism was not accompanied by a recognition of the menace of anti-Semitism, and by a demand for concrete measures, for support of the Lynch and Dickstein bills and by a demand for the U. S. Congress to outlaw anti-Semitism in the United States specifically. This will have to be remedied in the further development of the work of the Conference.

The major weakness of the Conference was the fact that it did not place the quickest possible winning of the war as the focal point of all its deliberations and all its resolutions. This serious weakness, as well as the hesitancy of the unity forces in the Conference to fight for a policy of all-embracing win-the-war Jewish unity, is in large part the result of the exclusion of Jewish labor and the consistent fighters for Jewish unity.

The Conference adopted a program for the rescue of the Jews, which can and should be supported by all Jews. It demanded a warning from the United Nations promising retaliation for brutalities against the Jews as well as an entire series of rescue measures and refugee migration which are by now quite familiar. But the resolutions for rescue failed to call for the quickest possible winning of the war, for the opening of the second front now, for strengthening the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition.

(Concluded Tomorrow)